Status of FMP Amendments
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

FMP Amendment Status: **Actions in FY12** **Projected timelines in FY13**	**Date of Council Action**	**Start Regional Review**	**Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review**	**Proposed FMP Amendment Notice of Availability Published in *Federal Register***	**Proposed Rule Published *in Federal Register***	**Final Rule or Notice of Approval Published in *Federal Register***
Amendments 10, 11, and 12 to the Salmon FMP **Approved June 29, 2012**	October 2009, April 2011, & **December 2011**	**PR: 2/22/12** **FR: 8/31/12**	**PR: 3/27/12**	**April 2, 2012** **77 FR 19605** **EOC: 6/1/12**	**April 11, 2012** **77 FR 21716** **EOC: 5/29/12**	
Amendment 13 to the Scallop FMP – Weathervane scallop ACL, move non-weathervane species to EC Approved: September 30, 2011	October 2010	NOA: 6/3/11	NOA: 7/3/11 Approval: 9/23/11	July 11, 2011 76 FR 40674 EOC: 9/9/11	No regulations	**October 6, 2011** **76 FR 61996**
Amendment 30 (KTC) – Arbitration System Changes **Approved: October 20, 2011**	April 2008	PR: 6/21/11 **FR: 10/12/11**	PR: 7/19/2011 **FR: 10/18/11**	July 25, 2011 76 FR 44297 EOC: 9/23/11	August 10, 2011 76 FR 49423 EOC: 9/9/11	**November 4, 2011** **76 FR 68358** **Effective 12/5/11**
Amendment 31 (KTC) – C-Share Active Participation/application deadline modification	April 2008	PR: 8/22/11				
Amendment 41 (KTC) – Crab regional emergency relief	December 2010	**PR: 4/13/12**				
Amendment 42 (KTC) – Crab EDR revisions	**February 2012**	**PR: 9/4/12**				

Status of FMP Amendments
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

FMP Amendment Status: **Actions in FY12** **Projected timelines in FY13**	**Date of Council Action**	**Start Regional Review**	**Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review**	**Proposed FMP Amendment Notice of Availability Published in *Federal Register***	**Proposed Rule Published in *Federal Register***	**Final Rule or Notice of Approval Published in *Federal Register***
Amendment 43 (KTC) and Amendment 103 (BSAI) Pribilof Island Blue King Crab Rebuilding	**June 2012**	**PR: 12/1/12**				
Amendment 83 (GOA) Pacific cod sector splits Approved: September 23, 2011	December 2009	PR: 5/11/11 **FR: 10/26/11**	PR: 6/22/11 **FR: 11/21/11**	June 28, 2011 76 FR 37763 EOC: 8/29/11	July 26, 2011 76 FR 44700 EOC: 9/9/11	**December 1, 2011** **76 FR 74670** **Effective: 1/1/12**
Amendment 88 (GOA)-Central GOA rockfish program **Approved: November 7, 2011**	June 2010	PR: 6/7/11 **FR: 11/11/11**	PR: 7/22/11 **FR: 11/21/11**	July 28, 2011 76 FR 45217 EOC: 9/26/11	August 19, 2011 76 FR 52148 EOC: 9/19/11	**December 27, 2011** **76 FR 81248** **Effective 12/27/11**
Amendment 89 (GOA) Tanner crab protection and Trawl Sweep Modifications in the GOA.	October 2010 & **April 2012**	**PR: 9/14/12**				
Amendment 93 (GOA) Chinook salmon bycatch management **Approved: February 17, 2012**	June 2011	PR: 9/23/11 **FR: 6/6/12**	**PR: 11/16/11** **FR: 6/28/12**	**November 23, 2011** **76 FR 72384** **EOC: 1/23/12**	**December 14, 2011** **76 FR 77757** **EOC: 1/30/12**	**July 20, 2012** **77 FR 42629** **Effective 08/25/12**
Amendment 94 (GOA) Revise CQE vessel use caps and implement other CQE-related regulatory amemdments (CQE Omnibus) [1/]	December 2010 February 2011 **October 2011**	**PR: 7/20/12**				

[1/] NMFS is consolidating three Council actions on the CQE Program into Amendment 94 and its associated proposed rule. In addition to the CQE vessel use caps, which are the subject of Amendment 94, this action will include the regulatory amendments to allow Area 3A CQEs to purchase D class halibut QS (Council final action in February 2011) and to add three new CQE communities (Council final action in December 2010).

Status of FMP Amendments
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

FMP Amendment Status: **Actions in FY12** **Projected timelines in FY13**	**Date of Council Action**	**Start Regional Review**	**Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review**	**Proposed FMP Amendment Notice of Availability Published in *Federal Register***	**Proposed Rule Published in *Federal Register***	**Final Rule or Notice of Approval Published in *Federal Register***
Amendment 95 (GOA) Halibut PSC management	**June 2012**	**PR: 12/15/12**				
Amendment 93 (BSAI)-Modify Amd. 80 sector coop formation criteria **Approved: October 26, 2011**	February 2010	PR: 2/1/11 **FR: 10/11/11**	PR: 7/22/11 **FR: 10/21/11**	July 28, 2011 76 FR 45219 EOC: 9/26/11	August 10, 2011 76 FR 49417 EOC: 9/9/11	**November 4, 2011** **76 FR 68354** **Effective 12/5/11**
Amendment 97 (BSAI) – Amd. 80 lost vessel replacement **Approved: June 6, 2012**	June 2010	**PR: 1/20/12** **FR: 7/2/12**	**PR: 2/29/12** **FR: 9/4/12**	**March 6, 2012** **77 FR 13253** **EOC: 5/7/12**	**April 4, 2012** **77 FR 20339** **EOC: 5/4/12**	**October 1, 2012** **77 FR 59852** **Effective 11/1/12**
Amendment 86 (BSAI) and 76 (GOA) Observer Restructuring **Approved: June 7, 2012**	October 2010	**PR: 12/9/11** **FR: 9/22/12**	**PR: 3/8/12**	**March 14, 2012** **77 FR 15019** **EOC: 5/14/12**	**April 18, 2012** **77 FR 23326** **EOC: 6/18/12**	
Amendments to all FMPs for EFH omnibus related to 5-year review (98/90/40/15/1) **Decision Date: November 9, 2012**	April 2011	**NOA: 6/15/12**	**PR: 8/2/12**	**August 8, 2012** **77 FR 47356** **EOC: 10/09/12**	No regulations	
Amendments to all FMPs to authorize permit fees (101/92/36/14/2)	October 2009	**On hold given anticipated expenditures required for implementation relative to revenue.**				
Amendment 102 (BSAI) CQE Program in Area 4B (Adak) and Area 4B Fish-up	**February 2012** **&** **April 2012**	**PR: 1/30/13**				

Status of Regulatory Amendments
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

Regulatory Amendment Status: **Actions in FY12** **Projected timelines in FY13**	**Date of Council Action**	**Start Regional Review**	**Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review**	**Proposed Rule Published in *Federal Register***	**Final Rule Published in *Federal Register***
Groundfish and Halibut Regulations					
GOA 2012-2013 Groundfish Specifications	**December 2011**	**PR: 10/24/11**	**PR: 12/5/11**	**December 22, 2011** **76 FR 79620** **EOC: January 23, 2012**	**March 14, 2012** **77 FR 15194** **Effective: 3/14/12**
BSAI 2012-2013 Groundfish Specifications	**December 2011**	**PR: 10/18/11**	**PR: 12/5/11**	**December 27, 2011** **76 FR 80782** **EOC: January 26, 2012**	**February 23, 2012** **77 FR 10669** **Effective: 2/23/12**
Halibut annual management measures	**IPHC, January 2011**	**FR: 2/29/12**	**PR: 3/6/12**	N/A	**March 22, 2012** **77 FR 16740** **Effective 3/22/12**
Remove halibut/sablefish quota from initial recipients who never have fished or transferred quota	June 2006	PR: 5/10/09 **FR: 1/9/12**	PR: 8/12/09 **FR: 4/20/12**	August 23, 2010 75 FR 51741 EOC: September 22, 2010	**May 18, 2012** **77 FR 29556** **Effective: 6/18/12**
BS Chinook salmon bycatch economic data collection	December 2009 October 2010 review regulations/forms	PR: 4/5/11 **FR: 10/4/11**	PR: 4/15/11 **FR: 1/12/12**	July 18, 2011 76 FR 42099 EOC: August 17, 2011	**February 3, 2012** **77 FR 5389** **March 5, 2012**
BSAI fixed gear parallel fishery management measures	June 2009	PR: 6/3/10 FR: 8/19/11	PR: 2/23/11 **FR: 11/3/11**	March 11, 2011 76 FR 13331 EOC: 4/11/11	**November 29, 2011** **76 FR 73513** **Effective 1/1/12**
CDQ regulation of harvest	MSRA Council, June 2007	PR: 12/17/08 FR: 8/5/11	PR: 6/10/10 **FR: 1/19/12**	July 13, 2010 75 FR 39892 EOC: August 12, 2010	**February 8, 2012** **77 FR 6492** **Effective: 3/9/12**
Revisions to MRAs in the BSAI arrowtooth flounder fishery	October 2010	PR: 8/12/11	**PR: 8/28/12**	**September 14, 2012** **77 FR 56798** **EOC: October 15, 2012**	

Status of Regulatory Amendments
October 1, 2011 – September 30, 2012

Regulatory Amendment Status: **Actions in FY12** **Projected timelines in FY13**	**Date of Council Action**	**Start Regional Review**	**Transmittal Date of Action to NMFS HQ for Review**	**Proposed Rule Published in *Federal Register***	**Final Rule Published in *Federal Register***
Groundfish and Halibut Regulations					
Modify Longline C/P monitoring requirements	**Council consultation Oct 2011**	**PR: 3/8/12 FR: 8/9/12**	**PR: 6/4/12 FR: 9/13/12**	**June 15, 2012 77 FR 35925 EOC: 7/16/12**	**September 26, 2012 77 FR 59053 Effective: 10/26/12**
Remove GRS	February 2011	PR: 8/11/11	**PR: 9/21/12**		
Establish new minimum vessel ownership criteria for using hired skipper of 12 months and 20% interest	December 2007	**PR: 1/20/12**			
Revise IFQ hired skipper provisions	April 2011	**PR: 10/19/12**			

Bering Sea Aleutian Islands Catch Report (includes CDQ)

Through: 22-SEP-2012

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Bering Sea

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Other Rockfish (includes CDQ)	160	500	340	32%	2
	Pacific Ocean Perch (includes CDQ)	1,440	4,854	3,414	30%	4
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	373	892	519	42%	18
	Sablefish CDQ (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	119	223	104	53%	0
	Sablefish (Trawl)	82	948	866	9%	1
	Sablefish CDQ (Trawl)	6	84	78	7%	0
	Greenland Turbot	2,243	5,296	3,053	42%	7
	Greenland Turbot CDQ	126	667	541	19%	2
X	Pollock, AFA Inshore	494,598	529,050	34,452	93%	8,644
X	Pollock, AFA Catcher Processor	420,794	423,240	2,446	99%	5,394
X	Pollock, AFA Mothership	105,384	105,810	426	100%	229
X	Pollock CDQ	120,916	121,900	984	99%	3,323
	Pollock, Incidental Catch, non-Bogoslof (includes CDQ)	22,502	32,400	9,898	69%	842
	Pollock, Incidental Catch, Bogoslof (includes CDQ)	79	500	421	16%	0

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:00 AM

Bering Sea Aleutian Islands Catch Report (includes CDQ)

Through: 22-SEP-2012

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Aleutian Islands

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Other Rockfish (includes CDQ)	486	485	-1	100%	7
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Eastern	3,935	5,019	1,084	78%	48
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Eastern CDQ	85	601	516	14%	7
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Central	4,162	4,456	294	93%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Central CDQ	469	534	65	88%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Western	7,400	7,483	83	99%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch, Western CDQ	838	897	59	93%	0
	Rougheye Rockfish (includes CDQ) - BS + Eastern	66	231	165	29%	0
	Rougheye Rockfish (includes CDQ) - Central + Western	107	244	137	44%	1
	Atka Mackerel, Eastern (Jig)	0	167	167	0%	0
	Atka Mackerel, Eastern ICA	351	1,000	649	35%	1
X	Atka Mackerel, Eastern (Trawl)	20,863	33,213	12,350	63%	207
X	Atka Mackerel, Eastern CDQ	1,460	4,120	2,660	35%	8
X	Atka Mackerel, Central (Trawl)	8,531	9,511	980	90%	0
	Atka Mackerel, Central ICA	61	100	39	61%	1
X	Atka Mackerel, Central CDQ	1,103	1,152	49	96%	0
X	Atka Mackerel, Western (Trawl)	190	1,300	1,110	15%	0
	Atka Mackerel, Western ICA	0	40	40	1%	0
X	Atka Mackerel, Western CDQ	5	161	156	3%	0
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	745	1,230	485	61%	22
	Sablefish CDQ (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	99	307	208	32%	0
	Sablefish (Trawl)	138	436	298	32%	0
	Sablefish CDQ (Trawl)	2	38	36	4%	0
	Greenland Turbot (includes CDQ)	1,644	2,430	786	68%	1
X	Pollock	0	5,000	5,000	0%	0
X	Pollock CDQ	0	0	0	0%	0
X	Pollock, Incidental Catch (includes CDQ)	960	1,600	640	60%	1

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:00 AM

Bering Sea Aleutian Islands Catch Report (includes CDQ)

Through: 22-SEP-2012

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Bering Sea Aleutian Islands

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Alaska Plaice (includes CDQ)	13,264	20,400	7,136	65%	638
	Arrowtooth Flounder	20,133	22,325	2,192	90%	151
	Arrowtooth Flounder CDQ	915	2,675	1,760	34%	10
	Flathead Sole	9,989	30,482	20,493	33%	152
	Flathead Sole CDQ	391	3,652	3,261	11%	13
	Kamchatka Flounder (includes CDQ)	9,382	15,045	5,663	62%	21
	Northern Rockfish (includes CDQ)	2,183	4,700	2,517	46%	16
	Other Flatfish (includes CDQ)	3,230	3,200	-30	101%	10
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (Amendment 80)	23,203	31,232	8,029	74%	464
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (AFA)	5,992	5,361	-631	112%	70
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Vessel (Trawl)	46,433	51,009	4,576	91%	56
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (Hook-and-Line)	84,884	113,106	28,222	75%	1,718
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Vessel (Hook-and-Line >= 60 ft)	0	30	30	0%	0
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Processor (Pot)	2,697	3,484	787	77%	282
X	Pacific Cod, Catcher Vessel (Pot >= 60 ft)	11,762	19,509	7,747	60%	422
X	Pacific Cod (Jig)	84	463	379	18%	5
	Pacific Cod (Hook-and-Line and Pot < 60 ft)	7,760	8,380	620	93%	155
	Pacific Cod, Incidental Catch (Hook-and-Line and Pot)	102	500	398	20%	6
X	Pacific Cod CDQ	20,648	27,927	7,279	74%	306
	Rock Sole	68,225	77,691	9,466	88%	171
	Rock Sole CDQ	6,138	9,309	3,171	66%	7
	Shortraker Rockfish (includes CDQ)	280	393	113	71%	2
	Yellowfin Sole	106,211	180,386	74,175	59%	6,460
	Yellowfin Sole CDQ	10,639	21,614	10,975	49%	697
	Octopus (includes CDQ)	85	900	815	9%	6
	Sculpin (includes CDQ)	4,812	5,200	388	93%	119
	Shark (includes CDQ)	74	200	126	37%	2
	Skate (includes CDQ)	19,219	24,700	5,481	78%	589
	Squid (includes CDQ)	598	425	-173	141%	0
Total:		**1,701,854**	**1,992,417**	**290,563**	**85%**	**31,317**

Other flatfish: all flatfish except Pacific halibut, flathead sole, Greenland turbot, rock sole, yellowfin sole, Kamchatka flounder, arrowtooth flounder, and Alaska plaice.

Other rockfish: all Sebastes and Sebastolobus species except for Pacific ocean perch, northern, shortraker, and rougheye rockfish.

For changes to the harvest specifications refer to http://alaskafisheries.noaa.gov/2012/hschanges.htm

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:00 AM

Bering Sea Aleutian Islands
Prohibited Species Report
(includes CDQ)

Through: 22-SEP-2012

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Chinook Salmon

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
X	BS Pollock (Pelagic)	Count	8,711	55,104	46,393	16%	336
X	BS Chinook Salmon PSQ	Count	349	4,896	4,547	7%	0
	AI Pollock (Pelagic)	Count	0	647	647	0%	0
	AI Chinook Salmon PSQ	Count	0	53	53	0%	0
Total:			**9,060**	**60,700**	**51,640**	**15%**	**336**

Halibut Mortality

Non-Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Halibut Mortality (Non-Trawl)	MT	346	833	487	42%	9
Total:			**346**	**833**	**487**	**42%**	**9**

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Halibut Mortality (Trawl)	MT	2,299	3,200	901	72%	35
Total:			**2,299**	**3,200**	**901**	**72%**	**35**

Trawl and Hook-and-Line Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Halibut Mortality PSQ	MT	191	393	202	49%	2
Total:			**191**	**393**	**202**	**49%**	**2**

Herring (includes CDQ fisheries)

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Pacific Cod	MT	10	31	21	31%	0
	Rockfish	MT	0	11	11	0%	0
	Rock Sole, Flathead Sole, Other Flatfish	MT	2	31	29	5%	0
	Pollock, Atka Mackerel, Other Species	MT	186	227	41	82%	0
	Pollock Pelagic	MT	1,796	1,600	-196	112%	388
	Yellowfin Sole	MT	15	179	164	9%	1
	Turbot, Arrowtooth, Kamchatka, Sablefish	MT	0	15	15	1%	0
Total:			**2,009**	**2,094**	**85**	**96%**	**389**

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:01 AM

Opilio (Tanner) Crab - COBLZ

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Opilio Crab	Count	354,772	5,102,867	4,748,095	7%	12,860
	Opilio Crab PSQ	Count	4,834	889,221	884,387	1%	582
Total:			**359,606**	**5,992,088**	**5,632,482**	**6%**	**13,442**

Bairdi Crab, Zone 1

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Bairdi Crab PSQ	Count	13,233	88,810	75,577	15%	0
	Bairdi Crab	Count	139,395	779,749	640,354	18%	183
Total:			**152,628**	**868,559**	**715,931**	**18%**	**183**

Bairdi Crab, Zone 2

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Bairdi Crab	Count	94,853	1,869,278	1,774,425	5%	928
	Bairdi Crab PSQ	Count	6,396	269,640	263,244	2%	0
Total:			**101,249**	**2,138,918**	**2,037,669**	**5%**	**928**

Red King Crab, Zone 1

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Red King Crab	Count	23,512	69,782	46,270	34%	39
	Red King Crab PSQ	Count	2,605	21,079	18,474	12%	0
Total:			**26,117**	**90,861**	**64,744**	**29%**	**39**

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Bering Sea Aleutian Islands
Seasonal Non-Sideboard Prohibited Species Report
(excludes CDQ fisheries)

Through: 22-Sep-2012 **Account:** ALL

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Non-Chinook Salmon, CVOA

BSAI Non Chinook Salmon TRW CVOA

Season	Begin	End	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken
BSAI Non Chinook Salmon TRW CVOA	15-Aug-12	14-Oct-12	Count	1	0	-1	0%
Total:				**1**	**0**	**-1**	

Chinook Salmon

BS Chinook Salmon AFA Inshore OA Non-IPA

Season	Begin	End	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken
BS Chinook Salmon AFA Inshore OA Non-IPA A Season	20-Jan-12	10-Jun-12	Count	0	0	0	0%
BS Chinook Salmon AFA Inshore OA Non-IPA B Season	10-Jun-12	01-Nov-12	Count	0	0	0	0%
Total:				**0**	**0**	**0**	**0%**

Halibut Mortality

Pacific Cod Hook-and-Line Catcher Processor

Season	Begin	End	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken
CP - 1st Season	01-Jan-12	10-Jun-12	MT	143	455	312	31%
CP - 2nd Season	10-Jun-12	15-Aug-12	MT	103	190	87	54%
CP - 3rd Season	15-Aug-12	31-Dec-12	MT	77	115	38	67%
Total:				**323**	**760**	**437**	**42%**

Pacific Cod Hook-and-Line Catcher Vessel

Season	Begin	End	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken
CV - 1st Season	01-Jan-12	10-Jun-12	MT	1	10	9	14%
CV - 2nd Season	10-Jun-12	15-Aug-12	MT	0	3	3	13%
CV - 3rd Season	15-Aug-12	31-Dec-12	MT	0	2	2	0%
Total:				**2**	**15**	**13**	**12%**

Red King Crab, RKCSS

Trawl Gear

Season	Begin	End	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken
Rock Sole, Flathead Sole, Other Flatfish (Non Pelagic)	20-Jan-12	31-Dec-12	Count	23,509	49,250	25,741	48%
Total:				**23,509**	**49,250**	**25,741**	**48%**

RKCSS: Red king crab savings subarea. 50 CFR 679.22(a)(3) and Figure 11.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:01 AM

Bering Sea Aleutian Islands
Seasonal Prohibited Species Report
(includes CDQ)
Through: 22-SEP-2012 **Account:** ALL

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Chinook Salmon

BS Pollock (Pelagic)

Season	Begin	End	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken
BS Chinook Salmon - Pollock PTR A Season	20-Jan-2012	10-Jun-2012	Count	7429	38094	30665	20%
BS Chinook Salmon - Pollock PTR B Season	10-Jun-2012	01-Nov-2012	Count	1282	17010	15728	8%
Total:				**8,711**	**55,104**	**46,393**	**16%**

BS Chinook Salmon PSQ

Season	Begin	End	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken
BS Chinook Salmon PSQ A Season	20-Jan-2012	10-Jun-2012	Count	344	3906	3562	9%
BS Chinook Salmon PSQ B Season	10-Jun-2012	01-Nov-2012	Count	5	990	985	1%
Total:				**349**	**4,896**	**4,547**	**7%**

Data is based on observer reports extrapolated to total groundfish harvest. Estimates for all weeks may change due to incorporation of late or corrected data.

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:01 AM

Gulf of Alaska Catch Report

Through: 22-SEP-2012

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Western, Central Pollock

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
X	Pollock, 610 Shumagin	18,537	30,270	11,733	61%	0
X	Pollock, 620 Chirikof	40,618	45,808	5,190	89%	929
X	Pollock, 630 Kodiak	16,460	26,348	9,888	62%	4,618

Western Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	1,000	14,500	13,500	7%	0
	Deep Water Flatfish	5	176	171	3%	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	141	13,250	13,109	1%	0
	Flathead Sole	257	8,650	8,393	3%	0
	Rex Sole	215	1,307	1,092	16%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	2,451	2,102	-349	117%	0
	Rougheye Rockfish	30	80	50	38%	0
	Shortraker Rockfish	95	104	9	91%	0
	Thornyhead Rockfish	167	150	-17	111%	2
	Dusky Rockfish	434	409	-25	106%	0
	Northern Rockfish	1,816	2,156	340	84%	0
	Other Rockfish	248	44	-204	564%	1
	Pacific Cod	14,887	21,024	6,137	71%	558
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	1,162	1,424	262	82%	21
	Sablefish (Trawl)	62	356	294	17%	0
	Big Skate	59	469	410	13%	0
	Longnose Skate	19	70	51	27%	0

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:00 AM

Central Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	14,032	75,000	60,968	19%	56
	Deep Water Flatfish	227	2,308	2,081	10%	2
	Shallow Water Flatfish	1,958	18,000	16,042	11%	1
	Flathead Sole	1,372	15,400	14,028	9%	5
	Rex Sole	1,833	6,412	4,579	29%	1
	Pacific Ocean Perch	10,400	11,263	863	92%	45
	Rougheye Rockfish	355	850	495	42%	12
	Shortraker Rockfish	263	452	189	58%	60
	Dusky Rockfish	3,509	3,849	340	91%	45
	Northern Rockfish	3,110	3,351	241	93%	106
	Thornyhead Rockfish	311	766	455	41%	9
	Other Rockfish	713	606	-107	118%	18
	Pacific Cod	30,730	42,705	11,975	72%	611
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	4,104	4,608	504	89%	19
	Sablefish (Trawl)	619	1,152	533	54%	47
	Big Skate	1,301	1,793	492	73%	3
	Longnose Skate	540	1,879	1,339	29%	4

Eastern Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Rougheye Rockfish	162	293	131	55%	4
	Shortraker Rockfish	233	525	292	44%	6
	Thornyhead Rockfish	203	749	546	27%	9
	Pacific Cod	330	1,971	1,641	17%	1
	Big Skate	38	1,505	1,467	2%	0
	Longnose Skate	72	676	604	11%	3

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:00 AM

West Yakutat

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	30	6,900	6,870	0%	0
	Deep Water Flatfish	4	1,581	1,577	0%	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	0	4,307	4,307	0%	0
	Flathead Sole	0	4,558	4,558	0%	0
	Rex Sole	0	836	836	0%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	1,682	1,692	10	99%	0
	Dusky Rockfish	2	542	540	0%	0
	Other Rockfish	35	230	195	15%	0
	Pollock	2,380	3,244	864	73%	0
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	1,870	1,976	106	95%	36
	Sablefish (Trawl)	66	271	205	24%	0

Southeast

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Arrowtooth Flounder	72	6,900	6,828	1%	2
	Deep Water Flatfish	2	1,061	1,059	0%	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	0	1,472	1,472	0%	0
	Flathead Sole	0	1,711	1,711	0%	0
	Rex Sole	0	1,057	1,057	0%	0
	Pacific Ocean Perch	0	1,861	1,861	0%	0
	Dusky Rockfish	0	318	318	0%	0
	Other Rockfish	18	200	182	9%	0
	Pollock	0	10,774	10,774	0%	0
	Demersal Shelf Rockfish	66	293	228	22%	1
	Sablefish (Hook-and-Line)	2,902	3,173	271	91%	144

Entire Gulf

Seasons	Account	Total Catch	Quota	Remaining Quota	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Atka Mackerel	1,177	2,000	823	59%	1
	Octopus	275	1,455	1,180	19%	69
	Sculpin	752	5,731	4,979	13%	12
	Shark	451	6,028	5,577	7%	1
	Other Skates	1,035	2,030	995	51%	3
	Squid	16	1,148	1,132	1%	3
Total:		**187,911**	**438,159**	**250,248**	**43%**	**7,468**

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:00 AM

Gulf of Alaska
Prohibited Species Report

Through: 22-SEP-2012

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Non-Chinook Salmon

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Non Chinook Salmon	Count	1,175	0		0%	59
Total:			**1,175**	**0**			**59**

Chinook Salmon

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Chinook Salmon	Count	11,536	14,527		0%	924
Total:			**11,536**	**14,527**		**79%**	**924**

Halibut Mortality

Non-Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
X	Other Hook-and-Line Fisheries	MT	131	290	159	45%	6
Total:			**131**	**290**	**159**	**45%**	**6**

Trawl Gear

Seasons	Account	Units	Total Catch	Limit	Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
	Trawl Fishery	MT	1,427	2,000	573	71%	4
Total:			**1,427**	**2,000**	**573**	**71%**	**4**

No PSC Limits apply to salmon in the GOA.

Other hook-and-line fisheries means all hook-and-line fisheries except sablefish and demersal shelf rockfish in the Southeast District. The hook-and-line sablefish fishery is exempt from halibut PSC limits.

Halibut mortality for the demersal shelf rockfish fishery in Southeast District is not listed due to insufficient observer coverage.

Data is based on observer reports extrapolated to total groundfish harvest. Estimates for all weeks may change due to incorporation of late or corrected data.

Trawl halibut PSC limit data include catch from Rockfish Program cooperatives.

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:01 AM

Gulf of Alaska
Halibut Mortality Report

Through: 22-SEP-2012

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Sustainable Fisheries
Catch Accounting

Trawl Fisheries

Deep Water Species Complex

Season	Begin	End	Total Catch	Limit	Limit Remaining	% Taken
1st Season	20-Jan-2012	01-Apr-2012	71	100	29	71%
2nd Season	01-Apr-2012	01-Jul-2012	385	300	-85	128%
3rd Season	01-Jul-2012	01-Sep-2012	133	182	49	73%
4th Season	01-Sep-2012	01-Oct-2012	0	0	0	0%
Total:			**589**	**582**	**-7**	**101%**

Shallow Water Species Complex

Season	Begin	End	Total Catch	Limit	Limit Remaining	% Taken
1st Season	20-Jan-2012	01-Apr-2012	494	450	-44	110%
2nd Season	01-Apr-2012	01-Jul-2012	76	100	24	76%
3rd Season	01-Jul-2012	01-Sep-2012	221	200	-21	111%
4th Season	01-Sep-2012	01-Oct-2012	0	150	150	0%
Total:			**791**	**900**	**109**	**88%**

Year-To-Date

Account	Total Catch	Limit	Limit Remaining	% Taken	Last Week Catch
[illegible]vl Fishery	1,427	2,000	573	71%	4

Other Hook-and-Line Fisheries

Season	Begin	End	Total Catch	Limit	Limit Remaining	% Taken
1st Season	01-Jan-2012	10-Jun-2012	97	250	153	39%
2nd Season	10-Jun-2012	01-Sep-2012	0	5	5	7%
3rd Season	01-Sep-2012	31-Dec-2013	33	35	2	95%
Total:			**131**	**290**	**159**	**45%**

Deep-water species complex: sablefish, rockfish, deep-water flatfish, rex sole and arrowtooth flounder. Shallow-water species complex: pollock, Pacific cod, shallow-water flatfish, flathead sole, Atka mackerel, and 'other species'.

No apportionment between shallow-water and deep-water fishery complexes during October 1 to December 31 (300 mt allocated).

Other hook-and-line fisheries means all hook-and-line fisheries except sablefish and demersal shelf rockfish in the Southeast District.

Halibut mortality for the demersal shelf rockfish fishery in Southeast District is not listed due to insufficient observer coverage.

Data is based on observer reports extrapolated to total groundfish harvest. Estimates for all weeks may change due to incorporation of late or corrected data.

Note: All weights are in metric tons.

Report run on: September 27, 2012 5:01 AM

National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region, Inseason Management Highlights, September 2012

Agenda B-2

Catch is through September 22, 2012 and September 24, 2011 unless otherwise stated.

Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

Bering Sea Pollock

The Bering Sea pollock 2012 TAC is 1,200,000 mt compared to 1,252,000 mt in 2011. NMFS reallocated pollock TAC from the Aleutian Islands to the Bering Sea increasing the Bering Sea allocations by 1,900 mt for CDQ and 10,500 mt for inshore, catcher/processor (C/P), and mothership (M) directed fisheries.

2012 pollock catch (mt)					
Sector	C/P	M	Inshore	CDQ	Total
Metric tons	420,794	105,384	494,598	120,916	1,141,692
Percent of TAC	99%	100%	93%	99%	97%
# of vessels	14	3 (15 CVs)	81	14 C/Ps	106

Salmon in the pollock fishery

In 2012, all salmon PSC is lower and pollock catch is 79,224 mt higher than 2011.

Chinook			Non-Chinook		
	2012	2011		2012	2011
CDQ	349	489	CDQ	195	2,291
Non-CDQ	8,711	11,934	Non-CDQ	19,431	164,292

Herring in the pollock fishery

NMFS closed directed fishing for pollock in the Winter Herring Savings Area of the Bering Sea effective October 1, 2012, through March 1, 2013. The herring catch rates increased the end of August, and the highest catch was during the week of September 15 at 745 mt. For 2012, 73 percent was in Area 524, and Inshore accounted for the highest amount (67 percent), followed by C/Ps (27 percent), and motherships (6%).

Pacific cod

Hook-and-line C/Ps

In 2012, 30 hook-and-line C/Ps have participated in the Pacific cod fishery. About 75% of the 113,106 mt 2012 TAC has been reached. The hook-and-line C/Ps operate in a voluntary cooperative, and the fishery is expected to be open all year.

Hook-and-line or pot gear less than 60 feet length overall

In 2012, 24 CVs (six hook-and-line, 18 pot) have reported 7,760 mt. The 2012 annual allocation is 8,380 mt including reallocations of 3,735 mt from several sectors. In 2011, 22 CVs (seven hook-and-line, 15 pot) reported 8,017 mt through mid-November.

Trawl vessels

The C season allocations became available June 10, 2012. The halibut bycatch mortality total is 434 mt of the 453 mt limit (360 mt for the A season, 51 mt for the B season, and 23 for the C season).

Trawl catcher vessels

In 2012, the trawl CV Pacific cod A season closed February 29, 2012. For the B season, 33 CV targeted Pacific cod that opened three days early, March 29, and closed April 15, 2012, because the A+B season TAC was reached. About 4,576 mt remains for the trawl CVs. For the 2011 A season, 47 trawl CVs targeted Pacific cod reporting 33,981 mt (for all trawl CV fisheries) and the fishery closed March 26. The 2011 B season opened April 1-4, April 9-12, and April 15-November 1, 2011, reporting 5,855 mt.

Pot catcher vessels >= 60 feet

Directed fishing for Pacific cod by CVs >= 60 feet LOA using pot gear opened September 1, 2012, with 9,655 mt remaining for the B season. For the B season, 15 CVs have reported 1,908 mt at an average weekly catch rate of 584 mt with about 7,747 mt remaining.

Pot Catcher/Processors

Directed fishing for Pacific cod by C/Ps using pot gear opened September 1, 2012, with 1,439 mt remaining for the B season. For the B season, the C/Ps have reported 2,697 mt at an average weekly catch rate of 333 mt with about 787 mt remaining. At this rate a closure is projected during the first week of October; however, vessels offloading catch may extend the projection.

Jig gear

The 2012 allocation is 463 mt after reallocations of 2,800 mt from jig gear to the < 60 ft hook-and-line/pot CVs. In 2012, fishing began during the week ending May 12, and 6 vessels have reported 84 mt of Pacific cod. In 2011, fishing began during the week ending May 7, and 11 vessels reported 505 mt of Pacific cod until October 1, 2011.

Arrowtooth flounder, Greenland turbot, and Kamchatka flounder

Directed fishing opened May 1. NMFS prohibited directed fishing for arrowtooth flounder in the BSAI on August 11, 2012. The total catch by sectors is:

	Hook-and-line C/Ps	Vessels in Target	Trawl C/Ps	Vessels in Target	All CV Catch
Greenland turbot-Bering Sea	1,353	7	871	0	16
Greenland turbot-Aleutian Islands	29	0	1,585	0	20
Arrowtooth flounder	1,079	0	18,566	15	487
Kamchatka flounder	337	0	8,798	10	48

Flatfish Total Catch

The 2012 catch is higher for arrowtooth flounder, Kamchatka flounder, Greenland turbot, other flatfish, rock sole, and yellowfin sole than in 2011.

Species	2012	2011
Alaska plaice	13,264	19,708
Arrowtooth flounder	21,049	17,445
Kamchatka flounder	9,382	9,109
Flathead sole	10,380	11,549
Greenland turbot	4,014	2,972
Other flatfish	3,230	2,910
Rock sole	74,363	58,890
Yellowfin sole	116,851	116,396

Atka mackerel

In 2011, eight C/Ps and three CVs have targeted Atka mackerel: seven in Amendment 80 cooperatives and four in the BSAI trawl limited access sector. About 650 mt of Atka mackerel remains in the 541/BS incidental catch allowance (ICA). NMFS plans to reallocate some of the ICA to the Amendment 80 cooperatives.

Halibut mortality in metric tons

In 2012 compared to 2011, halibut mortality and total groundfish catch is higher for trawl and hook-and-line gear.

BSAI	Sector	2012		2011	
		Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Halibut mortality	Groundfish
Pelagic trawl (pollock fishery)	C/P	180	435,651	161	399,274
	CV	138	610,410	88	584,820
Non-pelagic trawl	C/P	1,469	298,348	1,390	292,272
	CV	513	58,970	249	47,385
Hook-and-line	C/P	329	105,157	276	90,781
	CV	2	1,203	1	1,094
CDQ	All	191	166,309	149	150,554
Total		2,822	1,676,048	2,314	1,566,180

Hook-and-line halibut mortality does not include halibut and sablefish targets.

Gulf of Alaska

Pacific cod

The B season allocations became available September 1, 2012, except for the jig allocations which became available June 10, 2012. On August 30, 2012, NMFS reallocated 150 mt of Pacific cod from trawl CVs to jig vessels in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska.

Central GOA Pacific cod B season

Sector	B season allocation	Opened	Closed	Vessels	Low week	High week	Remaining
Hook-and-line C/Ps	450	9/1	n/a	0	0	0	450
Hook-and-line CVs <50 ft	1,748	9/1	n/a	21 (48)	163	170	1,292
Hook-and-line CVs >=50 ft	326	9/1	n/a	3 (18)	6	15	303
Jig	143	6/10	6/29	21	56	63	25
Pot CV/CP	3,900	9/1	n/a	24	622	637	1,833
Trawl CV	6,273	9/1	n/a	(46)	10	13	6,248
Trawl C/P	667	9/1	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	663

The 2011 B season inshore fishery closed October 9, reopened December 27-31, and offshore fishery closed December 31.

Western GOA Pacific cod

Sector	B season allocation	Opened	Closed	Vessels	Low week	High week	Remaining
Hook-and-line C/Ps	2,037	9/1	n/a	<3	n/a	n/a	1,893
Hook-and-line CVs	130	9/1	n/a	6 (20)	1	9	107
Jig	348	6/10	n/a	19	4	25	161
Pot CV/CP	3,599	9/1	n/a	17	399	476	2,429
Trawl CV	1,960	9/1	n/a	24	3	160	1,783
Trawl C/P	-68	9/1	9/1	0	n/a	n/a	-68

The 2011 B season inshore fishery closed October 26 and offshore fishery closed December 31.

Pollock

The C season pollock fisheries opened August 25, 2012. In Area 610, the fishery closed September 10, 24 vessels targeted pollock, and reported 9,280 mt of the 9,850 mt C season allocation. In Area 620, the fishery closed September 18, 48 vessels targeted pollock, and reported 9,121 of the 7,061 mt C season allocation. In Area 630, the fishery remained open until October 1, 39 vessels targeted pollock, and the current catch is 8,034 of the 9,023 mt C season allocation. The D season pollock fisheries opened October 1, 2012. The pollock available is 9,847 mt for Area 610, 5,190 mt for Area 620, and about 9,800 mt for Area 630. NMFS closed Area 620 on October 1 because the estimated fleet capacity is in excess of the amount available.

Chinook Salmon

In 2012, Chinook salmon is higher and non-Chinook salmon is lower in 2011.

Chinook			Non-Chinook		
	2012	2011		2012	2011
Pollock	8,288	4,367	Pollock	454	552
All fisheries	11,013	10,182	All fisheries	1,425	2,325

Chinook salmon for 2012 C and D season pollock fisheries		
	Western	Central
8/25/2012	16	0
9/1/2012	250	114
9/8/2012	192	301
9/15/2012	6	2,760
9/22/2012	0	882
Total	464	4,057
Limit	5,598	8,929
Remaining	5,134	4,872

Halibut PSC limits

The 2012 trawl halibut mortality is 1,427 mt compared to 1,231 mt for the same time period in 2011. The 2012 hook-and-line halibut mortality is 131 mt compared to 158 mt for the same time period in 2011. Other than Demersal shelf rockfish halibut mortality for the hook-and-line C/Ps is 34 mt of the 117 mt limit and for the hook-and-line CVs is 97 mt of the 173 mt limit.

Deep-Water and Shallow-Water Trawl Fishery Categories for Halibut PSC

The 4th season halibut mortality allowances became available September 1, 2012. Based on past halibut mortality rates NMFS closed the shallow-water species fisheries after 24 hours. For deep-water species, 589 mt of halibut mortality has accrued to the 582 mt limit. For shallow-water fisheries, 791 mt of halibut mortality has accrued to the 900 mt limit. In addition, the Rockfish Program cooperatives have accrued 47 mt of halibut mortality to the 192 mt limit. The 5th season allowances became available October 1, 2012.

Halibut mortality and groundfish in metric tons

For all sectors the 2012 halibut mortality is less than 2011.

GOA	Sector	2012		2011	
		Halibut mortality	Groundfish	Halibut mortality	Groundfish
Pelagic trawl	C/P	0	1,458	0	1,053
	CV	5	80,985	12	63,647
Non-pelagic trawl	C/P	379	27,537	409	29,982
	CV	1,044	38,106	822	38,319
Hook-and-line	C/P	34	5,025	75	7,288
	CV	97	20,968	82	18,538
Total		1,559	174,079	1,400	158,527

Hook-and-line halibut mortality does not include halibut and sablefish targets.

Rockfish in the Western Gulf of Alaska Item B-2, October 2012

In July 2012, the total allowable catches (TACs) of several rockfish species and the overfishing level (OFL) for Pacific ocean perch (POP) were exceeded in the Western Regulatory Area of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA). This paper will review the current management, the 2012 fisheries, and management measures to prevent exceeding the TACs, acceptable biological catches (ABCs), and OFLs for Western GOA rockfish.

Current OFLs, ABCs, and TACs

The OFLs for all rockfish in the GOA are specified GOA-wide, except in 1994 the Council recommended that the POP OFL be apportioned by Western, Central, and Eastern GOA. The GOA rockfish TACs and ABCs are specified by regulatory area, Western, Central, Eastern (or West Yakutat and Southeast Outside).The 2012 TACs for all rockfish allocations in the GOA are set equal to the ABCs, except the TAC for "other rockfish" in the Southeast Outside district is less than ABC.

Does the POP OFL need to be specified by the Western, Central, and Eastern Regulatory Areas of the GOA? Although not required by the rebuilding plan, the POP OFL apportionment by regulatory area was established in the 1994 harvest specifications as part of the Council's actions to promote rebuilding POP. In 2010, NMFS implemented ACLs to prevent overfishing by limiting catch to the ACL. In the Alaska Region, the ACL is equal to the ABC(s) aggregated to the area that the OFL is specified in the harvest specifications. If the OFL for POP was specified GOA-wide instead of by Western, Central, and Eastern Regulatory Area then the ACL would be less restrictive. This would be consistent with all GOA groundfish OFLs, except pollock, and continue the current management measures used when approaching an OFL. At their September 2012 meeting, the GOA Plan Team discussed POP stock structure and need for maintaining GOA-wide OFLs. This discussion may continue at their November 2012 meeting.

Participation

The Western GOA rockfish directed fisheries (POP, northern, and dusky rockfish) are mostly prosecuted by the Amendment 80 trawl catcher/processor fleet. On July 1 each year, the fleet targets POP until the directed fishery closes and then some of the vessels continue to target dusky and northern rockfish. The incidental catch of rockfish in the non-rockfish fisheries is low (see Table 1).

NMFS opened the 2012 POP fishery on July 1 for 24 hours which is the least amount of time possible under the regulations. The C/Ps notified NMFS of their participation prior to the fishery. In 2012, the number of C/Ps increased by five C/Ps compared to previous years (see Table 2). Also, the number of C/Ps that continued to fish dusky and northern rockfish after POP closed increased from 6 to 10. The additional vessels and length of the dusky and northern fisheries contributed to the POP TAC overage of 349 metric tons (mt) and OFL overage of 28 mt. Also, the dusky rockfish TAC was exceeded by 25 mt.

NMFS has the management accountability measures to ensure that the ABC/Annual Catch Limit (ACL) is not exceeded. At a TAC of about 2,500 mt and the current amount of participation can support a directed fishery of 24 hours for Western GOA POP and several days depending on the TACs for dusky and northern fisheries. In 2013, NMFS will work with Amendment 80 fleet to manage these fisheries.

Other rockfish species

"Other rockfish" is not opened for directed fishing. However, the 2012 TAC was exceeded as incidental catch in the directed fishery for POP. The 2012 ABC in the Western GOA decreased to 44 mt from the 2011 ABC of 212 mt. This reduction is a result of the apportionment of the biomass as determined in the 2011 stock assessment. "Therefore, based on a 4:6:9 weighting of the 2007, 2009, and 2011 trawl surveys, the percent distribution of exploitable biomass for "other slope rockfish" biomass in the GOA is: Western area, 1.08%; Central area, 14.98%; and Eastern area, 83.94% (Table 16-10)".[1]

Table 1 - Rockfish Incidental Catch in Non-Rockfish Targets

Year	Pacific ocean perch	Northern	Pelagic shelf	Other	Rougheye	Shortraker	Thornyhead
2005	69	60	25	30	16	38	114
2006	83	104	34	88	23	40	128
2007	124	20	33	17	10	31	140
2008	26	58	21	27	18	35	108
2009	85	27	24	25	22	45	112
2010	36	14	14	29	22	34	120
2011	16	24	11	43	12	32	91
Average	63	44	23	37	18	36	116

Table 2 - Western GOA Rockfish (Amounts are in metric tons. Catch is through 9/22/2012.)

Pacific ocean perch							
Year	OFL	ABC	TAC	Total Catch	Remaining TAC	# of Vessels	Days Open
2005	3,076	2,567	2,567	2,338	229	8	11
2006	4,931	4,155	4,155	4,051	104	9	10
2007	4,976	4,244	4,244	4,430	-186	5	21
2008	4,376	3,686	3,686	3,679	7	8	3
2009	4,409	3,713	3,713	3,804	-91	10	3
2010	3,332	2,895	2,895	3,141	-246	10	2
2011	3,221	2,798	2,798	1,818	980	10	1
2012	2,423	2,102	2,102	2,451	-349	15	1

[1] Clausen, David M. and Katy B. Echave. 2011. Assessment of the "Other Rockfish" Stock Complex in the Gulf of Alaska. Chapter 16 of the 2011 GOA Groundfish SAFE. North Pacific Fishery Management Council, P.O. Box 103136, Anchorage AK.

Northern rockfish

Year	OFL	ABC	TAC	Total Catch	Remaining TAC	# of Vessels	Days Open
2005	6,050	808	808	575	233	4	14
2006	7,673	1,483	1,483	972	511	3	15
2007	5,890	1,439	1,439	1,108	331	3	22
2008	5,430	2,141	2,141	1,903	238	7	6
2009	5,204	2,054	2,054	1,945	109	10	12
2010	6,070	2,703	2,703	2,038	665	9	7
2011	5,784	4,854	4,854	1,742	3,112	6	6
2012	5,507	2,156	2,156	1,816	340	10	5

Pelagic shelf rockfish (Dusky rockfish in 2012)

Year	OFL	ABC	TAC	Total Catch	Remaining TAC	Vessels	Days Open
2005	5,680	377	377	121	256	3	19
2006	6,662	1,438	1,438	558	880	4	15
2007	6,458	1,466	1,466	595	871	4	22
2008	6,400	1,003	1,003	567	436	6	183
2009	5,803	819	819	717	102	10	21
2010	6,142	650	650	533	117	8	7
2011	5,570	611	611	367	244	6	6
2012	6,257	409	409	434	-25	10	4

Other rockfish - closed to directed fishing

Year	OFL	ABC	TAC	Total Catch	Remaining TAC
2005	5,150	40	40	92	-52
2006	5,394	577	577	303	274
2007	5,394	577	577	251	326
2008	5,624	357	357	301	56
2009	5,624	357	357	403	-46
2010	4,881	212	212	364	-152
2011	4,881	212	212	302	-90
2012	5,305	44	44	248	-204

Rougheye rockfish - closed to directed fishing

Year	OFL	ABC	TAC	Total Catch	Remaining TAC
2005	1,531	188	188	53	135
2006	1,180	136	136	58	78
2007	1,148	136	136	71	65
2008	1,548	125	125	78	47
2009	1,545	125	125	80	45
2010	1,568	80	80	91	-11
2011	1,579	81	81	28	53
2012	1,472	80	80	30	50

Shortraker rockfish - closed to directed fishing

Year	OFL	ABC	TAC	Total Catch	Remaining TAC
2005	982	155	155	71	84
2006	1,124	153	153	91	62
2007	1,124	153	153	194	-41
2008	1,197	120	120	136	-16
2009	1,197	120	120	155	-35
2010	1,219	134	134	64	70
2011	1,219	134	134	81	53
2012	1,081	104	104	95	9

Thornyhead rockfish - closed to directed fishing

Year	OFL	ABC	TAC	Total Catch	Remaining TAC
2005	2,590	410	410	190	220
2006	2,945	513	513	197	316
2007	2,945	513	513	341	172
2008	2,540	267	267	271	-4
2009	2,540	267	267	231	36
2010	2,360	425	425	139	286
2011	2,360	425	425	151	274
2012	2,220	150	150	162	-12

NOAA FISHERIES

Alaska Region

An update on the NOAA Habitat Blueprint

Updates & New Items

- Why and What is the Blueprint?
- Where are we now?
- Next Steps

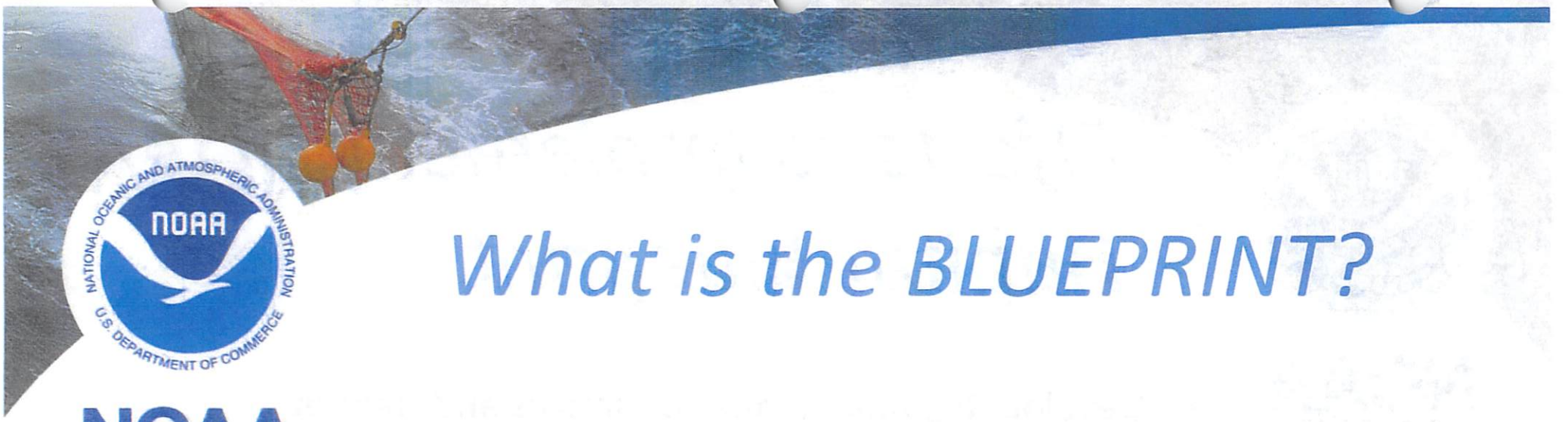
WHY THE BLUEPRINT?

NOAA FISHERIES

Alaska Region

NOAA's Mandates and Goals:

- Sustainable and abundant fish populations
- Recovered protected species
- Protected coastal and marine areas and habitats at risk
- Resilient coastal communities
- Increased coastal/marine tourism, access, and recreation



NOAA FISHERIES
Alaska Region

What is the BLUEPRINT?

Blueprint Principles = **Our strategies become stronger**

- Prioritize resources and activities
- Make decisions in an ecosystem context
- Strengthen science behind decision-making
- Leverage partnerships

Efforts to Implement NOAA's Habitat Blueprint

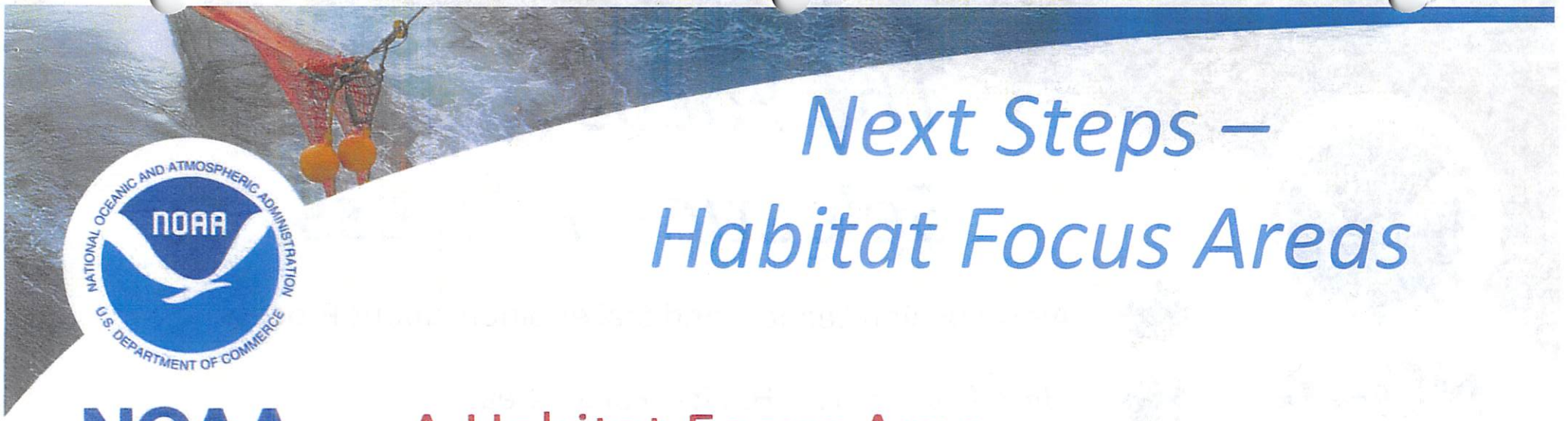
NOAA FISHERIES

Alaska Region

- **Develop Regional Habitat Initiatives and Habitat Focus Areas with NOAA line offices, State, and stakeholders.**

- **Build approaches to foster collaboration of managers and scientists. A specific example:**

  Alaska Essential Fish Habitat Research Plan. The plan is a collaborative effort between the AFSC / HEPR and AKR EFH program managers.



Next Steps – Habitat Focus Areas

NOAA FISHERIES

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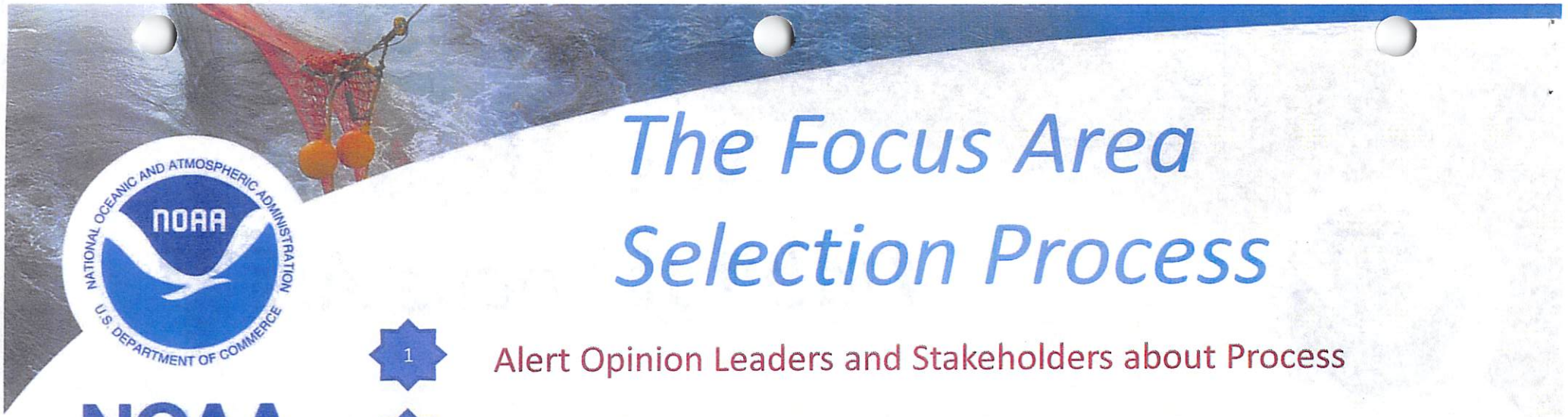
A Habitat Focus Area:

- An area where collaboration among NOAA and external partners can yield measurable results and address multiple habitat-dependent objectives
- Meets one of the five blueprint outcomes (sustainable fish, recover T&E species, protect coastlines, resilient communities and recreation)



The Focus Area Selection Process

NOAA FISHERIES
Alaska Region

1. Alert Opinion Leaders and Stakeholders about Process
2. Identify Candidate Habitat Focus Areas
3. Compile info on all candidate areas into a single package
4. Stakeholders provide input on candidate areas
5. Incorporate stakeholder input
6. Hold Workshop select Habitat Focus Area(s)
7. Recommendations approved by NOAA leadership
8. Follow-up with stakeholders on partnership opportunities
9. Develop an Action/Implementation Plan

NOAA FISHERIES

HABITAT BLUEPRINT FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

1. What is the Habitat Blueprint?

The Blueprint provides a forward looking framework for NOAA to think and act strategically across programs and with partner organizations to address the growing challenge of coastal and marine habitat loss and degradation. To support our successes in ending overfishing and rebuilding stocks, the Blueprint brings greater focus to a collaborative and concerted effort across NOAA to improve habitat conditions for the health and abundance of our trust resources. **Simply put—we will increase the effectiveness of our efforts to maximize habitat conservation for the benefit of marine and coastal resources and communities.**

2. Who is involved?

While the NOAA Habitat Blueprint starts with increasing efficiencies within NOAA and across its programs and offices, it is also designed to foster collaboration across federal, state, and local levels. We plan to work together with our partners on common actions in priority areas and improve delivery of habitat science to encourage complementary habitat conservation actions along our nation's coastline and for our marine environments.

3. Why is the Habitat Blueprint important?

Habitat loss and degradation is increasingly recognized as a challenge to the health and productivity of fisheries and other marine resources. Habitat destruction also causes declines in other ecosystem benefits provided by habitats such as storm protection, water filtration, and jobs supported by fishery and tourism industries. By focusing on healthy habitat as a core function of NOAA, we can more effectively achieve our mandates and goals:

- Sustainable and abundant fish populations
- Recovered protected species
- Protected coastal and marine areas and habitats at risk
- Resilient coastal communities
- Increased coastal/marine tourism, access, and recreation

4. What are the guiding principles of the Blueprint?

- Prioritize resources and activities across NOAA to improve habitat conditions for our trust resources and coastal economies.
- Implement innovative place-based habitat solutions to address coastal and marine resource challenges.
- Make natural resource management decisions and recommendations in an ecosystem context that considers competing priorities.
- Foster and leverage internal and external partnerships to improve our execution of a broad range of authorities, tools, and capabilities that will increase habitat conservation.
- Integrate and improve the delivery of habitat science across disciplines to facilitate conservation actions.
- Anticipate and address changes to coastal and ocean habitats due to development, climate, and other pressures.

5. What is the Blueprint framework?

NOAA is developing and implementing new habitat-based solutions to support healthy and productive ecosystems. We will expand our partnerships, prioritize our activities, and direct our focus to better understand, protect, and restore habitat for the benefit of our living marine resources and coastal communities.

The Habitat Blueprint consists of a three-pronged approach:

1) **Establish NOAA habitat focus areas** to prioritize long-term habitat science and conservation efforts. We will direct our expertise, resources for science, and on-the-ground conservation efforts in targeted areas to maximize our investments and the benefits to marine resources and coastal communities.

2) **Implement a systematic and strategic approach to habitat science** to inform effective decision-making. We will prioritize our science and use a more integrative approach for planning and conducting quality habitat science that is directed to priority species and areas.

3) **Strengthen policy and legislation** at the national level to enhance our ability to achieve meaningful habitat conservation. We will remove barriers and seize opportunities to improve our policies, regulations, and legal authorities. This will ensure that habitat considerations are an integral part of marine, coastal, and ocean resource management and will strengthen NOAA's habitat conservation focus overall.

As a first step in implementing the Habitat Blueprint, NOAA launched **regional habitat initiatives** to explore new collaborative approaches for habitat science and conservation. These efforts are helping us test aspects of each of the three Habitat Blueprint approaches: focusing efforts in discrete places, linking science to management, and seeking policy efficiencies to inform future actions within the Habitat Blueprint.

6. Is habitat work only going to be done in the areas with regional initiatives or that are habitat focus areas?

The regional initiatives and habitat focus areas are meant to help focus resources and bring greater habitat conservation efforts to priority areas. As core Blueprint approaches, they are our highest priority locations, but it does not mean that we will discontinue work and pursuit of opportunities in other locations.

7. How does the Blueprint fit into the context of other agency priorities?

The Habitat Blueprint is a priority for NOAA Fisheries and NOAA leadership. The Blueprint serves the goals and objectives of NOAA's Next Generation Strategic Plan and is listed as a key priority for FY12 and beyond for the Ocean and Coastal Goals. For NOAA Fisheries, habitat conservation is a high priority right along with ending overfishing and rebuilding stocks, supporting sustainable marine aquaculture, and strengthening marine recreational fishing partnerships.

8. How will we balance current work and required mandates with implementing the Blueprint?

Without neglecting our requirements, we can start to determine a process for prioritizing and expediting how we fulfill those requirements so that we can concentrate resources on priority ecosystems. We know spreading our resources too thin can dilute progress toward tangible outcomes. Establishing focus areas is one way we will be able to collaborate and focus resources and science to achieve greater benefits for high-priority fish populations, protected species, coastal economies, and at-risk habitats. Similarly, we can evaluate how to remove barriers and make the most of our authorities such that we become more effective at conserving habitat.

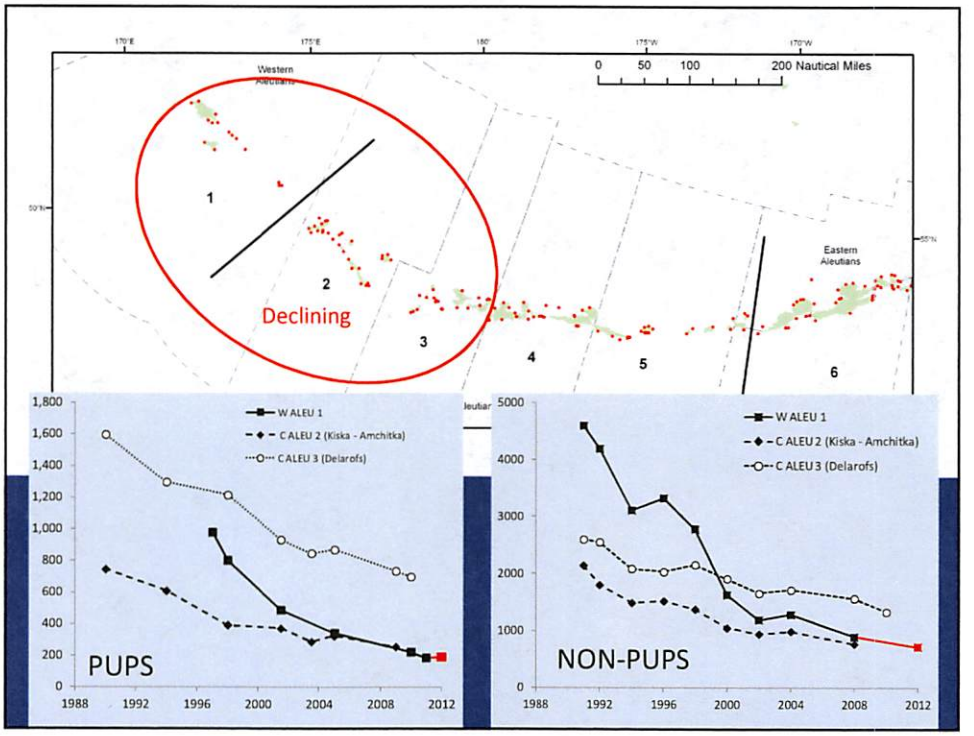
Western Steller Sea Lions in AK

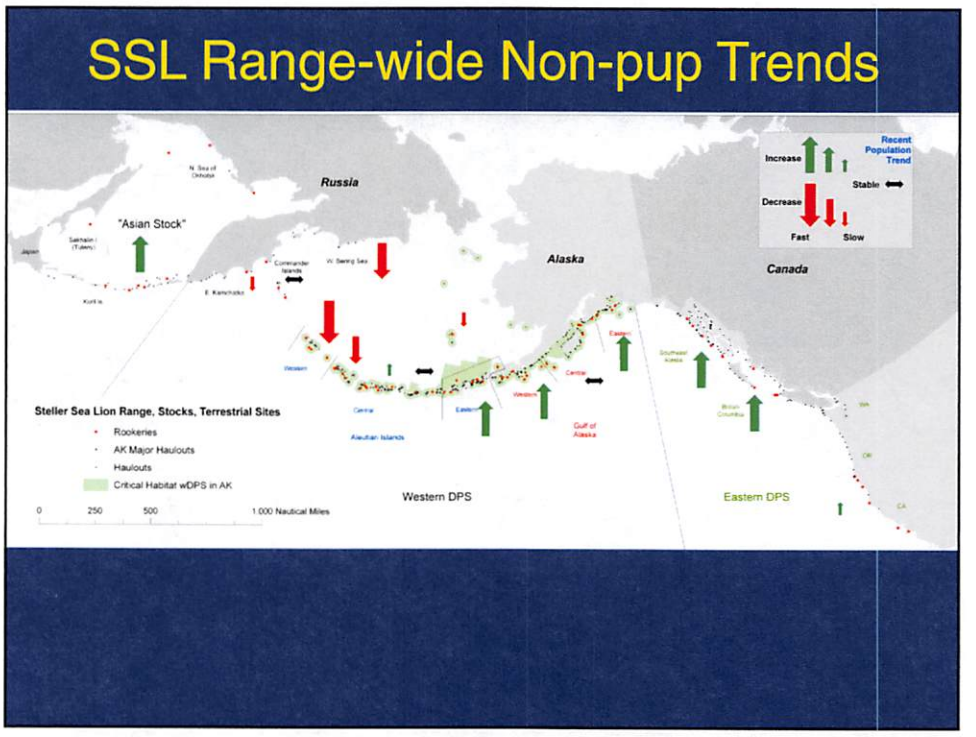
2012 Update

Alaska Ecosystem Program
NOAA Fisheries
National Marine Mammal Laboratory
Alaska Fisheries Science Center
Seattle, WA

2012 Steller Sea Lion Survey

- Fog, Fog, Fog
- Western Aleutians only
- Pups and Non-pups


Western Aleutians
Eastern Aleutians
0 50 100 200 Nautical Miles
1
2
3
4
5
6
Declining
W ALEU 1
C ALEU 2 (Kiska - Amchitka)
C ALEU 3 (Delarofs)
PUPS
NON-PUPS
1988 1992 1996 2000 2004 2008 2012


SSL Range-wide Non-pup Trends
Russia
Alaska
Canada
"Asian Stock"
Recent Population Trend
Increase
Decrease
Stable
Fast
Slow
Steller Sea Lion Range, Stocks, Terrestrial Sites
Rookeries
AK Major Haulouts
Haulouts
Critical Habitat wDPS in AK
0 250 500 1,000 Nautical Miles
Western DPS
Eastern DPS

2012-13 NMML Steller Sea Lion Research

- October 2012
  - FORAGING ECOLOGY, CONDITION: Adult female capture/tagging in the C & W ALEU
- June-July 2013
  - POPULATION TREND: Aerial surveys
    - Manned aircraft, pups & non-pups, SE AK through E ALEU
    - Unmanned aircraft, pups & non-pups, C & W ALEU [MAYBE]
    - Tech Memo summarizing 2008-12 surveys
  - VITAL RATES: Brand pups and Sighting effort
    - Field camps at Marmot and Ugamak
    - Two cruises - Aleutians and Gulf of Alaska
    - Brand pups - Aleutians
    - Paper summarizing survival rates thru age 11, E ALEU thru E GULF
  - CONDITION: Pups at rookeries
- October 2013
  - FORAGING ECOLOGY, CONDITION: Adult female capture/tagging in the C & W ALEU

Steller Sea Lion "Myths"

"Killer whale predation is impeding recovery."

"Steller sea lions are near-shore foragers." [low spatial overlap]

"Steller sea lions are shallow divers." [low spatial overlap]

"Steller sea lions only eat small, young fish." [low size overlap]

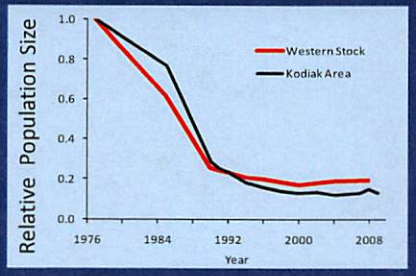
"Juvenile sea lions cannot survive on a gadid-rich diet." [regime shift- "junk" food]

Steller sea lion Survival

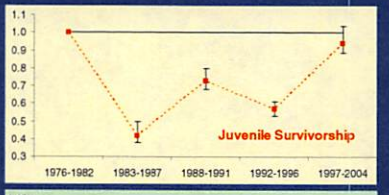
"Killer whale predation is impeding recovery."

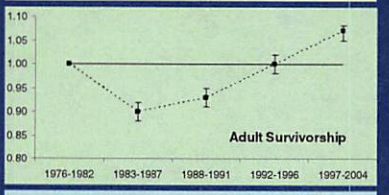
CGOA Female Vital Rate Changes over Time [Holmes et al. 2007]

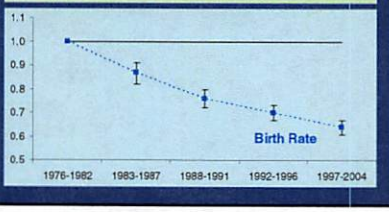
- Vital Rates of 1970s are baseline
- 'Low' survival in late 80s-early 90s
- 'High' survival in 2000s
  - Similar or greater than 1970s
- Decline in birth rate
- Rebound in survival suggests direct mortality factors (e.g. predation) not affecting recovery

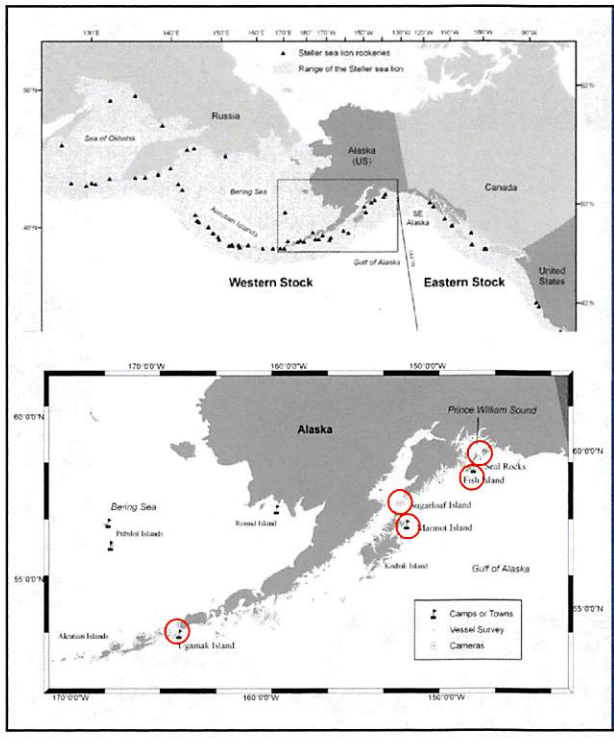


Changes in Vital Rates to Fit Counts and Age Structure





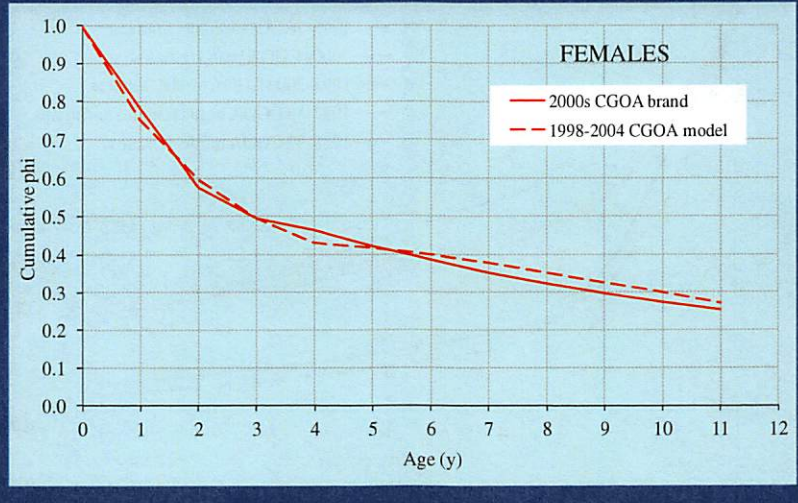




Steller Sea Lion Branding Western DPS

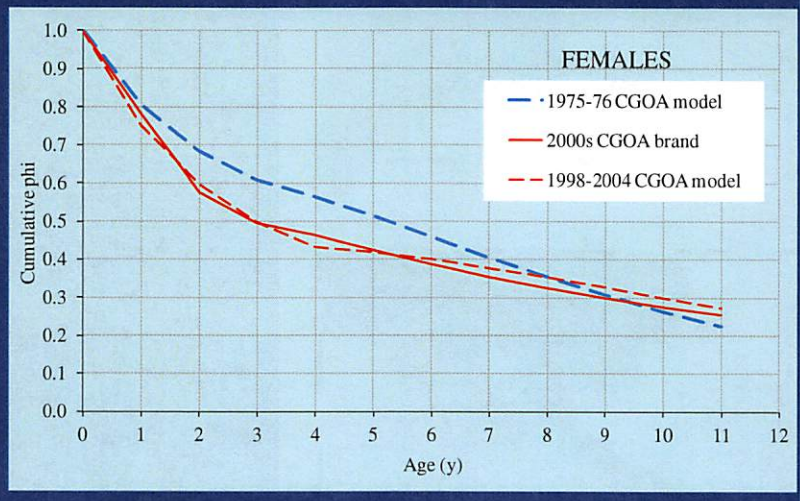
- 1,449 pups
- 5 rookeries in the E Aleu through EGOA
- 6 cohorts: 2000-2005
- Sightings thru 2011
- 60% of all branded animals observed at least once

Cumulative Female Survival to Age



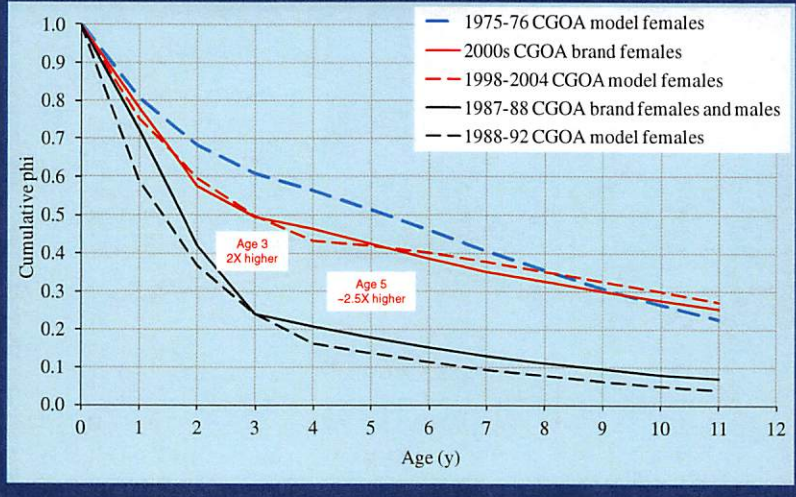
2000s branding and model results nearly identical

Cumulative Female Survival to Age

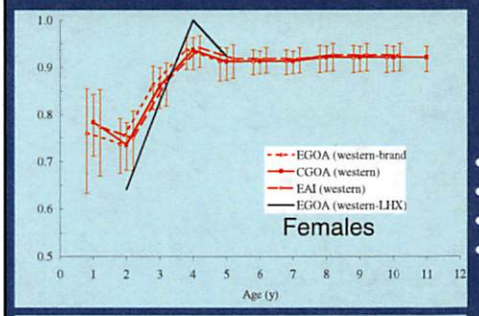


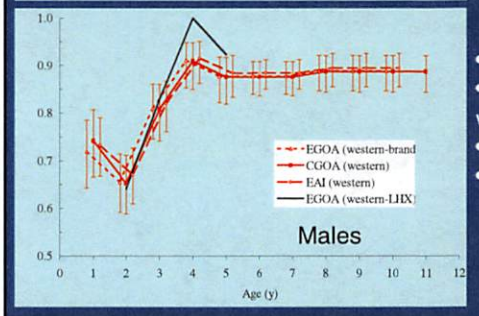
- Survival to ages 3-5 10-20% lower in 2000s than 1970s
- Survival to ages 7-11 similar in 2000s than 1970s

Cumulative Survival to Age



CGOA Survival in 2000s much greater than in late 80s-early 90s



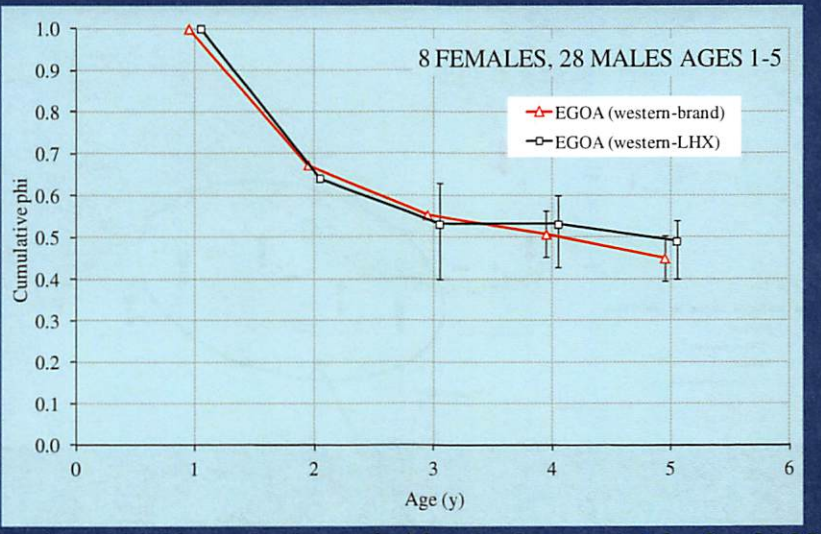


NMML Brand & LHX

[Horning & Mellish 2012]

- LHX = Life History Transmitter
- Surgically implanted in 1-2 year old SSLs
- N=36: 28 males, 8 females
- Transmits to satellite upon death
  1. Location
  2. Time
  3. Temperature profile
- 12 detected mortalities
- Temperature profiles in 11 of 12 consistent with predation (rapid cooling of LHX tag)
- LHX data ages 2-5 only
- LHX results similar to branded males ages 2-3

Cumulative Survival to Age: Brand & LHX

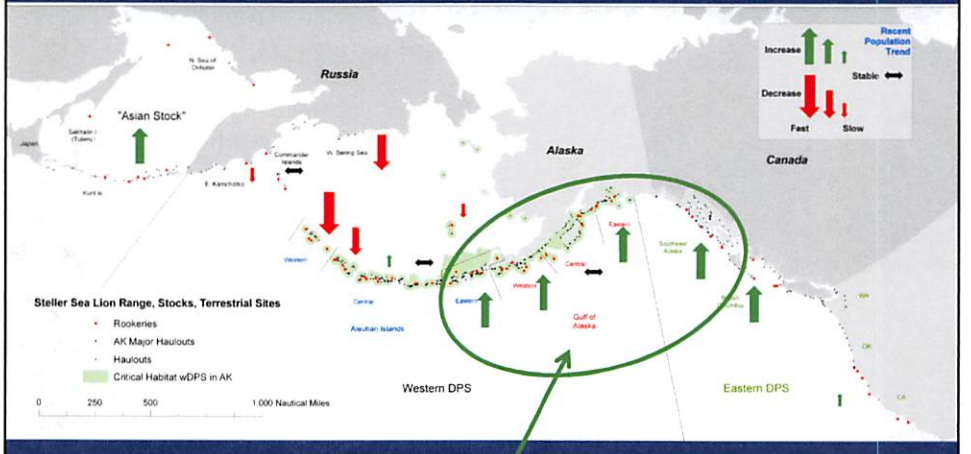


Brand and LHX survival nearly identical ages 1-5 in the 2000s

Are our conclusions different from Horning and Mellish's?

- Yes and No
- H&M: "...our data demonstrate continued low juvenile survival in the Prince William Sound/Kenai Fjords region of the Gulf of Alaska..."
- Juvenile survival in 2000s 2X higher than 80s and slightly lower than in 1970s
  - 1970s > 2000s >> 1980s
  - Not continued low juvenile survival
- In 2000s, LHX results = Branding results for sample with same sex composition
  - 28 males, 8 females
- Survival of Females > Males
- H&M compared mostly male (LHX) with female (Holmes et al. 2007) survival
- Survival in 2000s is NOT lower than estimated by Holmes et al.
  - We found that LHX=Brand=Model for 2000s
- Survival in 2000s is NOT stalling recovery
  - Survival to maturity is not currently low
  - E Gulf population (Prince William Sound/Kenai Fjords) is increasing
- Killer whale predation is likely a major component of total juvenile sea lion mortality but it is not likely a threat to recovery in the EGOA-EAI region

SSL Range-wide Trends



Good SSL Survival
Transient KW Density Varies

Steller Sea Lion "Myths" vs. Facts

"Killer whale predation is impeding recovery."

- Juvenile and young adult survival has rebounded
- Sea lions increasing the fastest in regions with the most transient killer whales (EAI &SEAK)

"Steller sea lions are near-shore foragers." [low spatial overlap]

"Steller sea lions are shallow divers." [low spatial overlap]

"Steller sea lions only eat small, young fish." [low size overlap]

"Juvenile sea lions cannot survive on a gadid-rich diet." [regime shift- "junk" food]

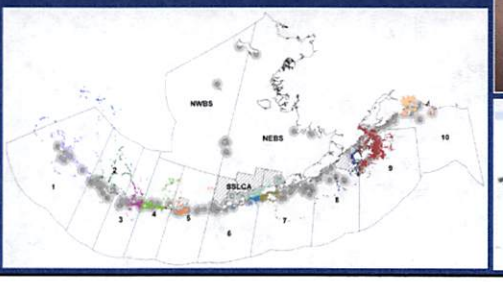
Steller sea lion Foraging Ecology

"Steller sea lions are near-shore foragers." [low spatial overlap]

"Steller sea lions are shallow divers." [low spatial overlap]

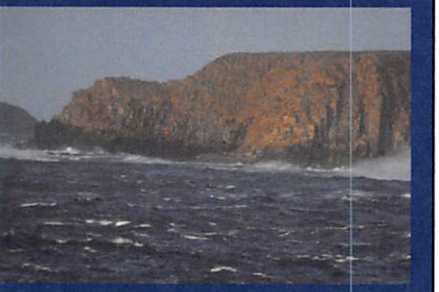
Background

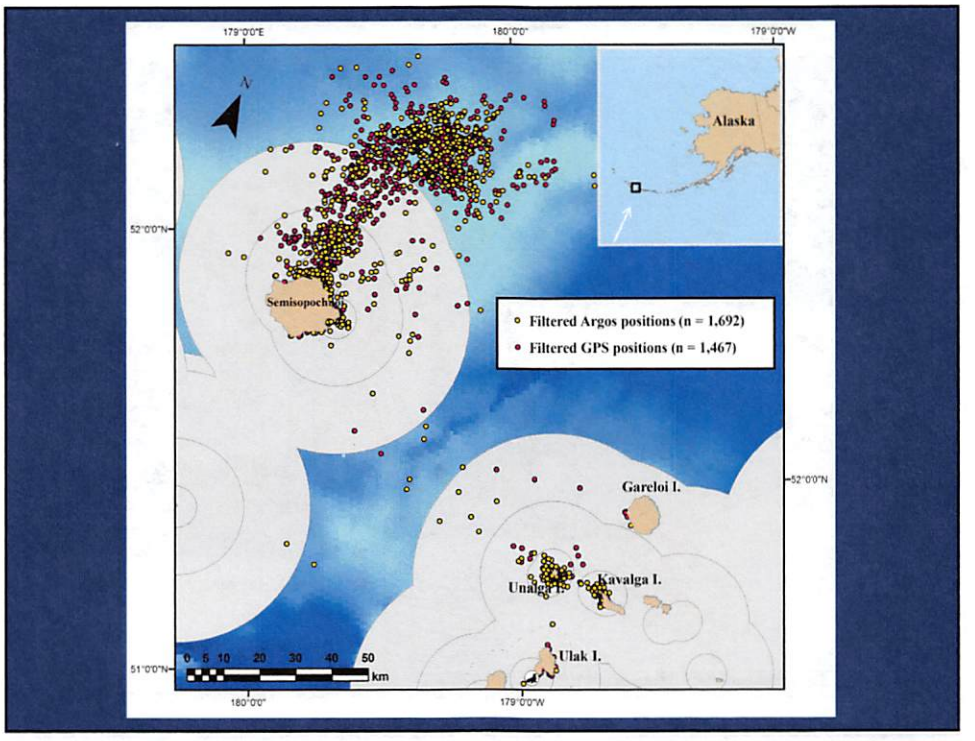
- 2010 BiOp summarized telemetry from 116 juvenile (3-28 months old) sea lions tracked during 2000-2005 throughout the wDPS in Alaska by NMML/ADFG.
- 37 were tracked in the western/central Aleutian Islands (RCAs 1-4).



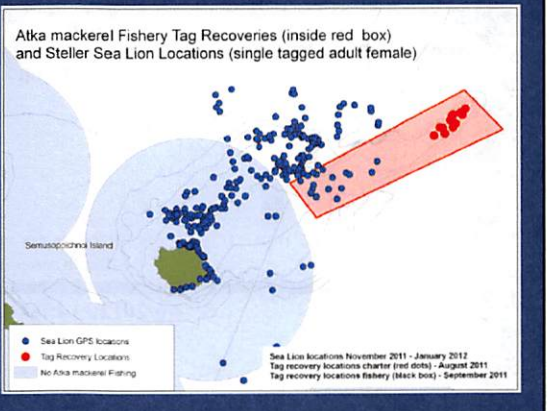
Adult female captures

- Challenges
  - Weather/access
  - Sea lion distribution
  - Drug: dosage/sedation



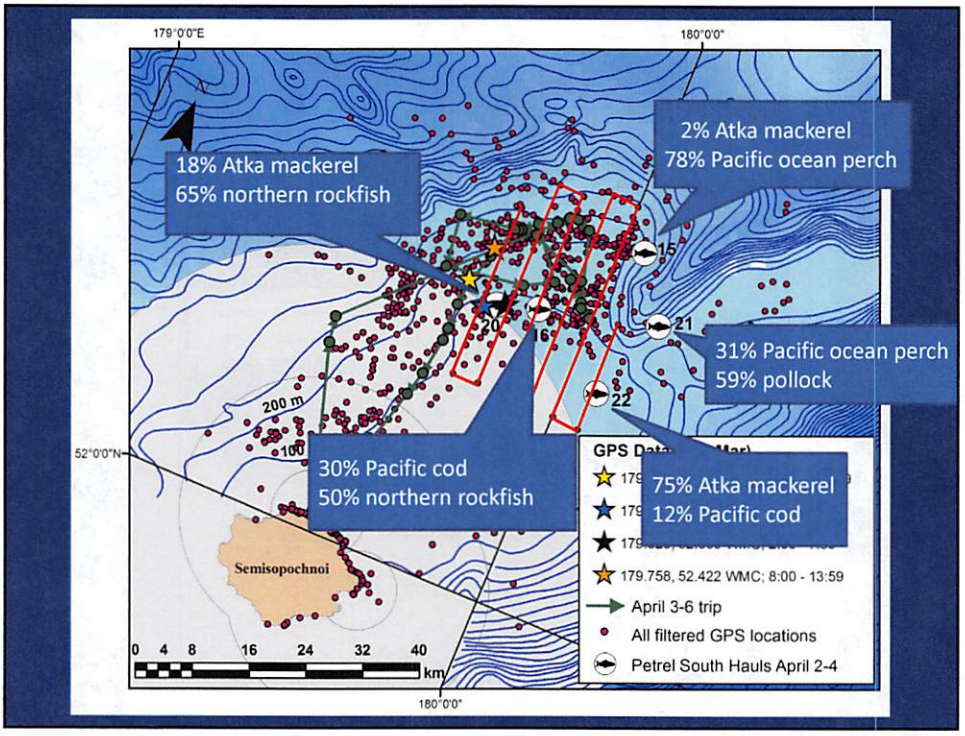


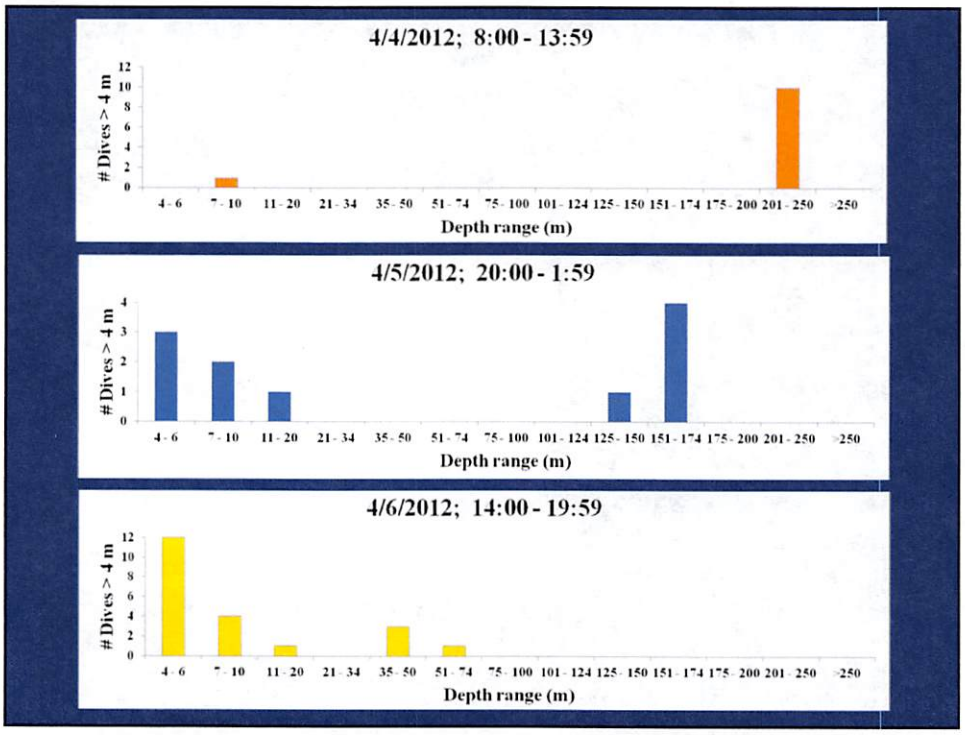
Steller sea lion – Fishery Study
Central Aleutian Islands 2-6 April 2012



Atka mackerel tagging studies

Susanne McDermott and others of the Fisheries Interaction Team, AFSC


179°0'0"E
180°0'0"
18% Atka mackerel
65% northern rockfish
2% Atka mackerel
78% Pacific ocean perch
31% Pacific ocean perch
59% pollock
30% Pacific cod
50% northern rockfish
75% Atka mackerel
12% Pacific cod
200 m
100
52°0'0"N
Semisopochnoi
0 4 8 16 24 32 40
km
179.758, 52.422 WMC; 8:00 - 13:59
April 3-6 trip
All filtered GPS locations
Petrel South Hauls April 2-4
180°0'0"


4/4/2012; 8:00 - 13:59
Dives > 4 m
4 - 6
7 - 10
11 - 20
21 - 34
35 - 50
51 - 74
75 - 100
101 - 124
125 - 150
151 - 174
175 - 200
201 - 250
>250
Depth range (m)
4/5/2012; 20:00 - 1:59
Dives > 4 m
Depth range (m)
4/6/2012; 14:00 - 19:59
Dives > 4 m
Depth range (m)

Steller Sea Lion "Myths" vs. Facts

"Killer whale predation is impeding recovery."
- Juvenile and young adult survival has rebounded
- Sea lions increasing the fastest in regions with the most transient killer whales

"Steller sea lions are near-shore foragers." [low spatial overlap]
- Based solely on foraging distribution of juveniles, majority not weaned
- Adult female regularly foraged outside of AI critical habitat (> 20 nm from haul-out)

"Steller sea lions are shallow divers." [low spatial overlap]
- Bias related to definition, location of dives
  - Shallower off shelf, deeper on shelf
- SSLs regularly dive to >100 m

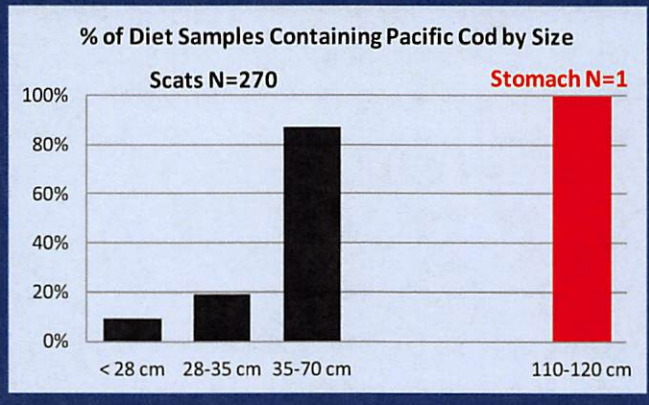
"Steller sea lions only eat small, young fish." [low size overlap]

"Juvenile sea lions cannot survive on a gadid-rich diet." [regime shift-"junk" food]

Diet of Steller sea lions

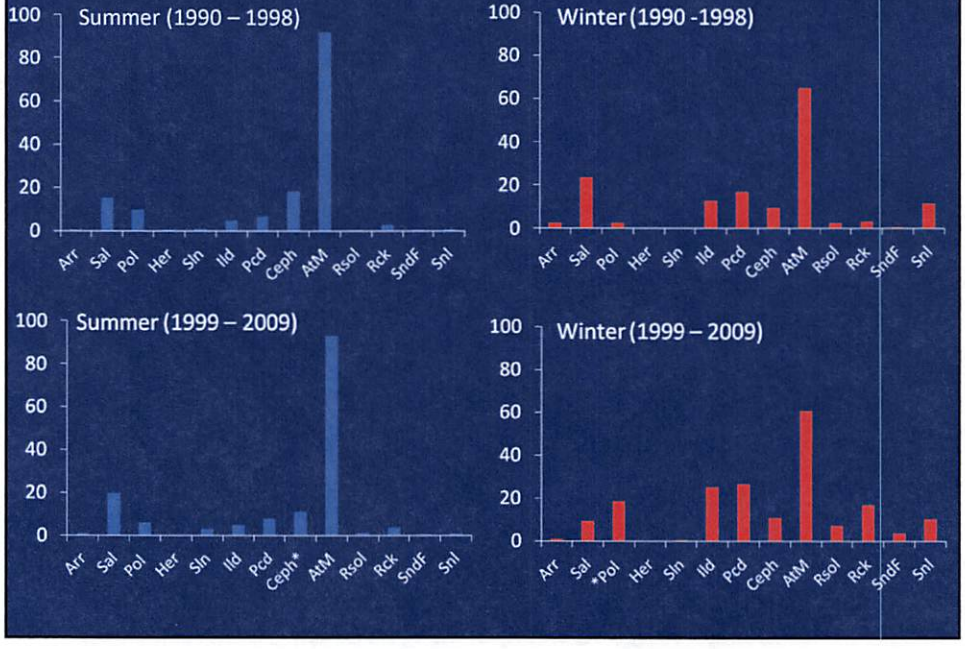
"Steller sea lions only eat small, young fish." [low size overlap]

Steller Sea Lions can and do eat BIG Fish



- FACT: Big fish are under-represented in hard part remains in scat
  - Large bones, etc. are not passed; often regurgitated
- June 2012 stranded recently deceased juvenile sea lion, Agattu Is.
  - Stomach contained two 1.1-1.2 m cod and five 40+ cm Atka mackerel

Comparison between decades – W & C ALEU



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- SSLs regularly dive to >100 m

"Steller sea lions only eat small, young fish." [low size overlap]
- Bias related to use of scats to describe diet
- Juvenile SSL ate two 1.2 m cod, five 40+ cm Atka mackerel
- eDPS SSL eat spawning sturgeon in lower Columbia River

"Juvenile sea lions cannot survive on a gadid-rich diet." [regime shift-"junk" food]

Diet of Steller sea lions

"Juvenile sea lions cannot survive on a gadid-rich diet." [regime shift-"junk" food]

ASLC Juvenile Steller sea lion Feeding Study

Atkinson et al. in prep.
Information below from Calkins et al. Abstract to Marine Mammal Society Meeting, 2005

1. Do free-ranging Steller sea lions suffer negative health consequences consuming only pollock?
2. 15 free-ranging juveniles (1 to 2 yrs old) held captive for 54 d
3. 7 fed a diet of 100% pollock
4. 8 fed a mixed diet of fish and cephalopods (averaged 92% herring)
5. All animals increased mass on both diets
6. Pollock diet group: Significant increase in mean body fat (8.2%; p=0.023)
7. No significant difference in mass change between diet types (p=0.287)
8. No negative consequences noted in blood chemistry or body condition in sea lions consuming only pollock
9. Authors' conclusion: Negative health effects outlined in previous studies were artifacts of the permanent captivity of the test sea lions

Steller Sea Lion Facts

Predation

- Killer whale predation is a significant source of sea lion mortality, but in areas where we have survival information, no indication that it is impeding sea lion population recovery.

Foraging Range

- Adult Steller sea lions, even those with dependent young, can forage well beyond 20 nm from haul-out.

Diving Range

- Steller sea lions regularly dive > 100 m

Size of Fish Consumed

- Juvenile Steller sea lion stranded in western Aleutian ate two 1.1-1.2 m Pacific cod
- Eastern Steller sea lions prey upon mature adult sturgeon in lower Columbia

"Junk food"

- There is no "junk" food. Prey species with low energy density are just as healthy for sea lions as those with high energy density.